Page 7, the second full paragraph, line 6, the marked up paragraph is as follows:

Fig. [2] 3A shows the anode 23 of Fig. 1 in detail.

Page 8, the first full paragraph, lines 9-16, the marked up paragraph is as follows:

We have brought the anodes 23 and the cathodes 24 as close as 1 cm to the steel strip 1 in practice. The distance is 1/10 or less as compared with the conventional electrolysis submerging steel strip. As a result, the electrolytic efficiency improves 65 - 95 % or more compared with the prior art. Therefore, we reduce the voltage from 20V to 7V or less to obtain the [sane] same electric current density of 20A/cm^2 as the prior art.

Page 9, the second full paragraph, lines 18-22, the marked up paragraph is as follows:

The positive charged part of the steel strip 1 between the cathodes 24 locally becomes an anode 33 (Fig. 2), and on the anode 33 chrome oxide in the oxide film ionizes according to the chemical reaction (1) and dissolves in the neutral salt solution 20.

Page 12, the third full paragraph, lines 9-16, the marked up paragraph is as follows:

After these [processings] processes, the steel strip 43 passes through the descaling apparatus 47 in Fig. 4B, which has the structural details of Fig. 2, 3A and 3B. The descaling apparatus 47 has a hydrochloride electrolysis part 48 using hydrochloric acid 49 as an electrolyte. In hydrochloride electrolysis pat 48, the cathodes 24 are arranged in a first upstream half, and the anodes 23 are arranged in the latter downstream half.

Pages 14 and 15, the paragraph bridging page 14, lines 18-26 through page 15, line 1, the marked up paragraph is as follows:

Another example of the electrodes 23, 24 is explained with respect to Fig. 5. A conductor 29 is placed at a electrolytic [way] passage way 34, and an electric insulating material 30 covers an end of the electrodes 23, 24. As Fig. 5B show, the electric insulating material 30 surrounds the conductor 29, which surrounds the electrolytic passage way 34. The electric insulating material 30 prevent a discharge between the electrodes and the steel strip when the electrodes 23, 24 contact the steel strip and we can protect the steel strip against damage by the discharge.

Page 15, the first full paragraph, lines 2-4, the marked up paragraph is as follows:

Other examples of [powers and] jet force adjustment by electrolyte pressure adjustments are explained with respect to Fig. 6, which shows an arrangement of them on one side of the steel strip.

Page 15, the second full paragraph, lines 5-9, the marked up paragraph is as follows:

Each electrode 23 (or 24) connects a pressure adjustment element 35 and every pressure adjustment[s connect] element is connected to a controller 36 which controls [each pressure adjustement] the respective pressures. Each electrode 23 (or 24 is also [connects a power 25 and every powers connect] connected to a power supply 25 and a controller 37 [which] controls [each power] the power for each power supply, respectively.